中国东北地区植绥螨科新种和新纪录

I. 盲走螨属(蜱螨目)

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1984年6—7月间,作者在我国东北黑龙江、吉林和辽宁省采集了一批植绥蝴标本,经鉴定盲走蝴属8种,其中有4种为新种,1种雄性首次描述。1种为我国新纪录,2种已知种为锯胸盲走蝴 Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) serrulatus Ehara 和苏氏盲走蝴 Typhlodromus (Parasiulus) soleiger van der Merwe。本文测量长度单位为微米。模式标本保存于广东省昆虫研究所。

中凹盲走螨 Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) intermedius 新种(图 1—7)

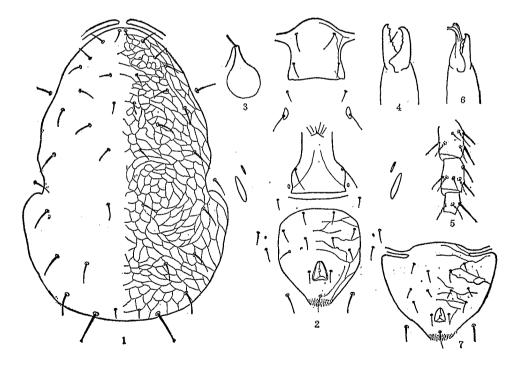


图 1-7 中凹盲走蝴 Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) intermedius sp. nov. 1.背板; 2.腹面; 3.受精囊; 4.盗肢; 5.足 IV; 6.雄导精趾; 7.雄腹肛板

本文于 1985 年 6 月收到。

在东北地区采集期间,承黑龙江省自然资源研究所马逸消等同志,牡丹江市郊区林业局郝元杰同志,吉林省长白山自然保护局张彦成同志,中国科学院林土所杨金宽、曲鹏同志,沈阳农学院股级公,忻亦芬同志,中国农科院果树所张慈仁同志的大力支持与帮助;我所黄静玲同志绘图,特此一并致谢。

雄螨 背板长 290 (D_1 - D_6),宽 200—210 (L_7 - L_7),高度骨化,具网纹。 S_1 和 S_2 在背板上。气门沟向前伸至 D_1 毛基部水平位置。胸殖板长 137.5,宽 82.5,具 5 对毛。腹肛板与气门沟板合并,具稀疏网纹,长 125,宽 155,肛前毛 5 对。 螯肢定趾 6 齿,动趾 1 齿,导精趾倒 L 形,如图 6。下列各毛长度: L_1 18.75, L_2 13.75—15, L_3 13.5, L_4 15, L_5 17.5—20, L_6 20—22.5, L_7 20—22.5, L_8 22.5, L_9 22.5, L_9 22.5, L_9 33.75, L_1 12.5, L_9 12.5, L_9 17.5, L_9 18.5 —22.

正模 $\,^{\,\circ}$,配模 $\,^{\,\circ}$,副模 $\,^{\,\circ}$ 9 $\,^{\,\circ}$ 9, $\,^{\,\circ}$ 1 $\,^{\,\circ}$ 9,吉林省长白山,1984. VII. 19—20,栖息植物落叶松。

本种相似于 Typhlodromus bakeri (Garman) 和 Typhlodromus borealis Ehara, 但不同点在于本种 L₁₀ 毛更短于 bakeri (L₁₀46) 和 borealis (L₁₀40) 及受精囊的形状不同。足 IV 具 7 根巨毛, 而 bakeri 仅 1 根; 整肢动趾 3 齿, 定趾 4 齿, 而 bakeri 有 2 齿在每一趾上。

约等盲走螨 Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) subequalis 新种(图 8—14)

雌螨 背板长 390—400 (D_1 - D_6),宽 205 (L_7 - L_7),具稀疏网纹。侧列毛 L_3 , L_4 , L_5 和 L_6 约略相等。背刚毛除 D_6 毛微小, L_{10} 毛稍长具微弱的小刺外,其余中等长度及光滑。邻近 L_3 , L_6 和 L_9 毛分别具 1 较大的孔。胸板光滑,具 2 对毛,第三对胸毛和胸后毛分别在小骨板上。胸板长 80,宽 125。生殖板光滑,宽 75。腹肛板近五边形,具稀疏的网纹,肛前毛 4 对和微小的肛前孔 1 对(有些个体不甚清楚),孔距 36.25。腹肛板长 112.5—135,宽 95,两侧盾间膜上具 4 对毛,2 对孔和 1 对小骨板。足后板 2 对,外侧者大,长 30,宽 3.75;内侧者小,长 12.5,受精囊形状如图 10,颈长 17.5。 螯肢定趾长 32.5,3 齿,钳齿毛 1 根;动趾长 28.75,2 齿。气门沟伸至 L_1 与 L_2 之间的水平位置。足 IV 基跗节具巨毛 1 根,长 52.5—60,下列各毛长度: L_1 28.75—31.25, L_2 21.25—22.5, L_3 25—27.5, L_4 22.5—25, L_5 25, L_6 27.5, L_7 30—32.5, L_8 32.5—37.75, L_9 32.5—33.75, L_{10} 57—65, D_1 22.5, D_2 16.25—17.5, D_3 17.5, D_4 18.75, D_4 20—22.5, D_6 7.5, D_6 7.5, D_1 17.5—20, D_6 30—32.5, D_6 2.5, D_6 2.5, D_6 7.5, D_6 7.5 D_6 7.5

雄螨 背板长 267.5—280 (D_1 - D_6),宽 180—182.5 (L_7 - L_7), 具轻度网纹。 S_1 和 S_2 在 背板上。胸殖板具 5 对毛。腹肛板长 107.5—110,宽 150—167.5,具网纹,肛前毛 4 对和

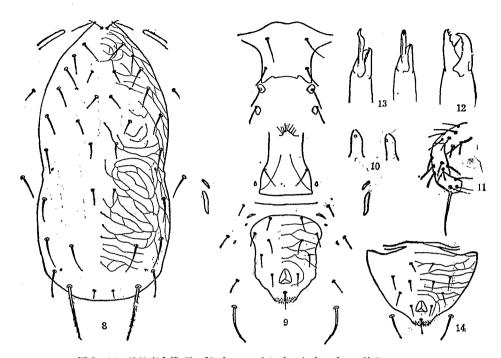


图 8—14 约等盲走蝴 Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) subequalis "sp. nov. 8.背板; 9.腹面; 10.受精囊; 11.足 IV; 12.螯肢; 13.雄导精趾; 14.雄腹肛板

肛前孔 1 对,孔距 32.5。导精趾形状如图 13。气门沟伸至 L。和 L。之间的水平位置。足 IV 基跗节具巨毛 1 根,长 50—52.5。 下列各毛长度: L_125 , L_220 —22.5, $L_321.5$ —25, $L_422.5$ —25, L_525 , $L_627.5$, L_730 —32.5, $L_832.5$ —33.75, $L_932.5$ —33.75, $L_{10}50$ —55, $D_122.5$, $D_216.25$ —17.5, $D_317.5$, $D_418.75$, D_520 —22.5, $D_67.5$, $M_117.5$ —20, M_230 —32.5, $S_122.5$, $S_227.5$, VL_135 。

正模♀,配模♂,哈尔滨,1984. VII.4,栖息:柏。副模12♀♀,2♂♂,采自柏、榆。

本种相似于 Typhlodromus microbullatus van der Merwe 1967 和 Amblydromella trobatejamae Denmark et Muma 1982, 但不同点在于 L₁₀ 毛更长于 microbullatus (L₁₀46) 和 M₂ 毛无小刺,而后两者有小刺;气门沟伸至 L₁ 和 L₂ 毛之间,而 microbullatus 伸至 D₁, trobatejamae 气门沟短,仅伸至 L₄;足 IV 基跗节上巨毛长于后两者。

孔盲走螨 Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) porus 新种(图 15—21)

雌螨 背板长 330—340 (D₁—D₆),宽 200 (L₇—L₇),背板光滑,仅前侧缘具线纹。背板刚毛 18 对和孔 3—4 对,其中侧列毛 10 对,背中毛 6 对,亚中毛 2 对。背刚毛除 D₆ 毛微小和 L₁₀ 毛有微刺外,其余毛中等长度和光滑。 L₁ 至 L₄ 毛的长度长于两毛基部之间的距离。腹面各骨板光滑,胸板长 87.5,宽 125,胸毛 3 对,胸后毛在小骨板上。生殖板宽72.5。腹肛板五边形,长 110—115,宽 80—83.5,肛前毛 4 对和肛前孔 1 对,孔距 25。腹肛板两侧盾间膜上具 4 对毛和 3 对孔。足后板 2 对,外侧者大,长 25,宽 7.5。气门沟接近 D₁ 毛水平位置。受精囊形状如图 17。 螯肢动趾 2 齿,定趾 4 齿。足 IV 膝节,胫节和基跗节各具宋端带套鞘的巨毛各 1 根,分别长为 33.75—35。28.75—30。60—62.5,下列各

毛长度: $L_142.5$, $L_217.5$ —20, L_340 , L_435 —37.5, $L_542.5$ —45, $L_643.5$ —45, $L_743.5$ —45, L_840 —42.5, $L_937.5$ —40, $L_{10}72.5$ —75, $D_127.5$ —30, $D_217.5$ —20, $D_317.5$, D_420 —21.5, $D_522.5$ —25, $D_67.5$, $M_121.5$, $M_242.5$ —43.75, $S_127.5$ —28.75, S_225 , VL_55_0

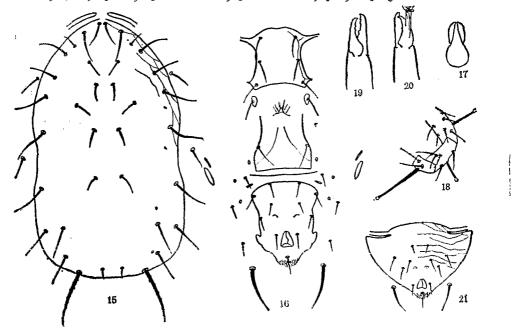


图 15-21 孔盲定輔 Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) porus sp. nov. 15.背板; 16.腹面; 17.受精囊 18.足 IV; 19.螯肢 20.雄导精趾; 21.雄腹肛板

雄輔 背板长 237.5 (D_1 — D_6),宽 17.25,(L_7 — L_7), S_1 和 S_2 毛在背板上。胸殖板光滑,长 130,宽 80,具 5 对毛。腹肛板盾形,长 85,宽 140,具稀疏网纹,肛前毛 4 对和肛前孔 1 对,孔距 18.75。导精趾形状如图 20。气门沟前伸超过 L_1 水平位置。足 IV 巨毛 3 根,分别在膝节,胫节和基跗节上,分别长为 30,30,52.5。下列各毛长度: L_1 35, L_2 17.5, L_3 31.5, L_4 25, L_5 40, L_6 41.5, L_7 40, L_8 37.5, L_9 33.75, L_{10} 60, D_1 22.5, D_2 15, D_4 17.5, D_4 18.75, D_5 22.5, D_6 7.5, D_6 7.5, D_6 7.5, D_6 7.5, D_6 7.5 D_6 7.

正模 \mathfrak{P} ,配模 \mathfrak{F} ,哈尔滨,1984. VII. 4, 栖息植物栎属一种。副模 \mathfrak{P} ,哈尔滨和镜泊湖,栖息植物同上。

本种相似于 Typhlodromus tranguillus Livshitz et Kuznetsov 1971 和 Typhlodromus lanyuensis Tseng 1976, 但不同于 tranguillus, 本种背板几乎光滑,仅前侧缘具稀疏线纹,足 IV 具巨毛 3 根,气门沟伸至 D_1 毛水平位置,但后者背板具稠密网纹,足 IV 巨毛 1 根,气门沟伸至 L_2 毛。本种区别于 lanyuensis,背毛 L_2 , L_8 , L_9 , L_{10} 的相对长度更长于后者,鳌肢定趾 4 齿,动趾 1 齿,而后者仅 1 齿。腹肛板长大于宽(115:83.75),而后者几乎相等87.5:85)。

千山富走螨 *Typhlodromus* (*Anthoseius*) *qianshanensis* 新种(图 22—25) 雌螨 背板长 300—310 (D₁—D₆),宽 181.25 (L₆—L₆),具稀疏网纹。背板刚毛 18 对,侧列毛 L₅ 至 L₄ 几乎等长,L₁₀ 毛扁平,末端套鞘,有些个体具极微弱的小刺。 S₁ 和 S₂ 在盾

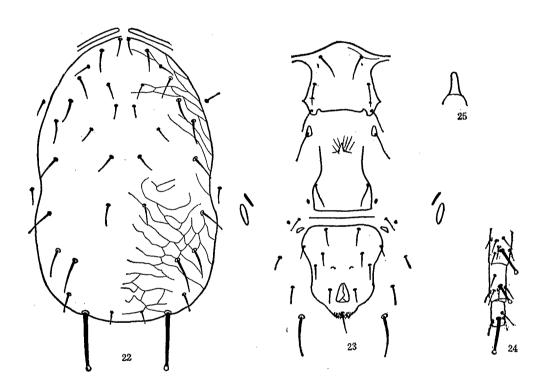


图 22-25 千山盲走輔 Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) qianshanensis sp. nov. 22.背板; 23.腹面, 24.足 IV; 25.受精囊

正模♀,副模2♀♀,辽宁省千山,1984. VII.29,栖息植物未详。

本种相似于 Typhlodromus pinus Wu et Li 1984 和 Typhlodromus chinensis Ehara et Lee 1971,但本种 L_{10} 与 M_2 光滑,而两者具小刺,肛前孔与第四对肛前毛在一模线上,而后者的肛前孔在第四对肛前毛的上方;以及它们受精囊的形状也不同。

北方盲走螨 Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) borealis Ehara, 1967 (图 26—28) 雌螨 整肢定趾长 33.75,3 齿,钳齿毛 1 根;动趾长 32.5,3 齿。受精囊颈似双环形,如图 26。下列各长度:背板长 380—340 (D,—D₆),宽 255—265 (L₇—L₇), L,20—22.5, L₂20,L₃21.25—22.5,L₄22.5,L₅22.5—25,L₆25—27.5,L₇25—27.5,L₆27.5—30, L₉27.5—30,

 $L_{10}47.5-50$, $D_127.5$, D_220 , $D_317.5$, D_420 , $D_522.5$, $D_612.5$, $M_127.5-28.5$, $M_227.5-28.5$, $S_127.5$, $S_221.5-22.5$, $VL_140-42.5$

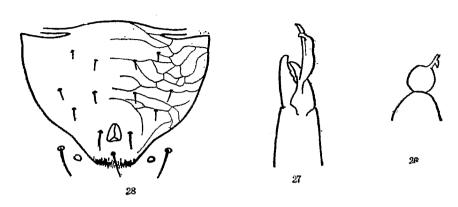


图 26-28 北方盲走螨 Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) borealis Ehara 26.受精囊; 27.雄导精趾; 28.雄腹肛板

雄輔 背板长 $280(D_1-D_2)$,宽 $200(L_6-L_6)$,背板粗糙,具密布网纹。背板毛序与雌 螨相似,但体较小。亚侧毛 S_1 和 S_2 在背板上。 L_{10} 具微弱的小刺。 胸殖板长 145,宽 90,具 5 对毛。 腹肛板长 120,宽 155,具肛前毛 5 对和微弱的肛前孔 1 对,孔距 32.5。 气门沟向前伸至 D_1 毛水平位置。 导精趾形状如图 27。 足 1V 膝节,胫节具头状巨毛 6 根,长度与足上毛的长度相似。 基跗节上具头状巨毛 1 根,长 25。 下列各毛长度: $L_17.5$, $L_212.5$, $L_217.5$, $L_217.5$, $L_317.5$, $L_417.5$, $L_517.5$ $L_517.5$ L

8♀♀,1♂采自黑龙江省镜泊湖和牡丹江市,辽宁省干山,栖息植物落叶松。 本种模式产地为日本北海道,*Ehara* 1967 依单个雌螨描述,本文首次记述雄性。

尾腺盲走螨 Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) caudiglans Schuster, 1959 中国新记录

分布: 黑龙江, 吉林, 辽宁, 美国; 新西兰, 英国和苏联。

栖息植物: 樟子松,钻天杨,水曲柳。

NEW SPECIES AND NEW RECORD OF PHYTOSEIID MITES FROM NORTHEAST CHINA, GENUS TYPHLODROMUS SCHUSTER (I). (ACARINA: PHYTOSEIIDAE)

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In 1984 July to August, a lot of phytoseiid mites were collected by the author from Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning Provinces. This paper reports 6 species of genus Typhlodromus Scheuter. Among them four species are new to science, Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) caudiglans Schuster is newly recorded from China, and the male of Typhlodromus borealis Ehara is described for the first time. The type specimens are kept in Guangdong Institute of Entomology.

Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) intermedius sp. nov. (figs. 1-7)

This species is similar to Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) bakeri (Garman) 1948 and Typhlodromus (Anthoseius)borealis Ehara 1967, but differs from them in the setae L₁₀ being shorter and the shape of spermatheca and from bakeri in the leg IV with seven macrosetae and fixed digit of chelicera with four teeth instead of one macrosetae and two teeth.

Holotype female, allotype male, paratypes seven females and one male, Changbaishan, Jilin Province. July 19—20, 1984, on Larix sp..

Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) subequalis sp. nov. (figs. 8—14)

This species resembles Typhlodromus microbullatus van der Merwe 1967 and Amblydromella trobatejamae Denmark et Muma 1982, but differs in:1) Setae L₁₀ longer than microbullatus.

2) Setae M₂ smooth in this species, while small spines in the latter two species. 3) Periteme extending to between setae L₁ and L₂, while extending to setae D₁ in microbullatus, peritreme short, only extending to setae L₄ in trobatejamae. 4) Macrosetae on basitarus of leg IV longer than the latter two species.

Holotype female, allotype male, Heilongjian Province, July 4, 1984, on *Thuja orientalis* Linn., paratypes twelve females and two males, July 4—6, 1984, on *Thuja orientalis* Linn., and *Ulmus pumila* L..

Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) porus sp. nov. (figs. 15—21)

This species similar to Typhlodromus tranguillus Livshitz et Kuznetsov 1971 and Typhlodromus lanyuensis Tseng 1976, but differs in the dorsal shield almost smooth, three macrosetae on leg IV, peritreme extending to level of setae D₁ in this species while dense reticulation, one macrosetae and periteme extending to setae L₂ in tranguillus. It differs from lanyuensis in the relative length of dorsal setae L₂, L₈, L₀ and L₁₀ much longer, the fixed digit of chelicera with four teeth and ventrianal shield longer than wide, as against one tooth and almost equal in lanyuensis.

Holotype female, allotype male, Harbin, Jingpohu, Heilongjian Province, July 4, 1984, on Quercus sp., paratypes four females Harbin, Jingpohu, Heilongjian Province, July 4—10,

1984, on Quercus sp..

Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) qianshanensis sp. nov. (figs 22-25)

This species is similar to Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) pinus Wu et Li 1984 and Typhlodronus (Anthoseius) chinensis Ehara et Lee 1971. It differs in setae L₁₀ and M₂ smooth, but with spines in the latter two species, preanal pore in almost a transverse line with posterior pair of preanal setae while over the posterior pair of preanal setae in the latter two species and the shape of spermatheca are different in three species.

Male: Unkown.

Holotype female, paratypes two females, Qianshan, Liaoning Province, July 29, 1984, on an unkown plant.

Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) borealis Ehara, 1967 (figs 26-28)

Male: Chaetotaxy of dorsal shield are same as in female, but its body smaller than female. Setae S₁ and S₂ on dorsal shield. Setae L₁₀ with minute spines. Ventrianal shield with five pairs of preanal setae and a pair minute preanal pore. Peritreme extending to level of setae D₁.

One male, eight female, Jingpohu, Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province and Qianshan, Liaoning Province. July, 1984, on Larix sp..

Typhlodromus borealis Ehara was described from female in Japan. The male is described here for the first time.

Species newly recorded from China.

Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) caudiglans Schuster, 1959

Distribution: Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning China; U.S.A., New Zealand, England, USSR. Habitat plant: Pinus sylvestris L., Populus pyramidalis Rozier, Fraxinus mandshurica Rupt.